

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

Reception of the Princess Alexandra in London.

Display of an Enthusiasm Never Equaled in English History.

Arbitration of the King of Belgium in the Anglo-Brazilian Difficulty.

Cobden's Attack on the Policy of the English Admiralty.

Joint Note of France and England to Russia.

HALIFAX, March 22, 1863.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, Capt. Muir, from Liverpool 10 a. m. of the 7th, and Queenstown evening of the 8th, arrived at this port at 11:30 this morning, en route to Boston. The Europa passed the Asia, from New-York for Queenstown, on the 8th, eight miles west of Queenstown, bound in. The Europa has on board 68 passengers for Boston, and £50,000 specie for Halifax.

The steamship Etna, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 8:30 p. m. on the 5th. The steamship North America, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry about 3 a. m. 6th, and at Liverpool early on the morning of the 7th. The steamship City of Manchester left Liverpool shortly after the Europa, for New-York.

Great Britain.

The English news is not of great importance, the all-absorbing topic being the entry of Princess Alexandra into London on the day the Europa sailed. The preparations were on an unexampled scale, and a brilliant demonstration would take place. The London Times asserts that during the whole history of London she has never seen such a day, and the cause of the demonstration is the pride and vanity of the nation for the moral influence of the royal family, raised by the virtues of its head.

The comments on American affairs in the journals are unimportant. A Washington letter in The London Herald asserts that a secret society has been discovered, the members of which were sworn to kill President Lincoln.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th, another debate took place. Mr. Cobden made a vigorous attack on the general policy of the Admiralty in maintaining obsolete vessels, after the valuable experience furnished by America in favor of iron-plated ships. He denounced the idea of maintaining men to man vessels utterly useless for warlike purposes.

Lord C. Paget and Sir John Pakington defended their respective administration of Admiralty affairs, and finally all the remainder of the Navy vote were agreed to.

In the House of Lords, on the 6th, Earl Hardwicke asked if in restoring the Galway contract it was intended to make any alteration in the port of destination or departure.

Lord Stanley said that there had been no proposals of the kind whatever. In the House of Commons, Braintree More moved a resolution regretting the disturbance of friendly relations with Brazil, hoping that the Government will take all honorable means to restore amity. He denounced the proceedings of the British Minister at Brazil. A general debate followed in the course of which Mr. Layard indicated the diplomatic action of the Government. The resolution was finally withdrawn.

The King of Belgium has accepted the arbitration between Brazil and England.

Latest Malta dispatches say that the fever has entirely left Prince Alfred, and he is steadily improving. He would not be able to attend his brother's wedding.

Bishop Colenso declines the suggestion of his brother Bishops, that he should resign. It is stated that the English and French Governments were quite agreed as to the four of their notes to Russia regarding Poland. Regret is expressed for the various partitions to which Poland has been the victim, but they are regarded as things of the past, and not to be remedied. Both Governments, however, speak as earnestly as diplomacy allows, of their hopes for the fulfillment of the solemn promises made to the Poles, by granting liberal institutions.

France.

Political news is unimportant. The Paris Bourse was flat; Renten lower, closing at 69 1/2. 50c.

Spain.

The Ministry intend to submit the budget to the Cortes in a modified form. The Chambers will not be opened before the 1st of April.

Italy.

The Pope has refused to accept Cardinal Antonelli's resignation.

India, China, &c.

The East India and China Annals reached Suez on the 4th inst. The steamer Nemesis struck a rock when entering Point de Galle, but got into the harbor safely, although leaking.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26.—Preparations are making for the reorganization of the expedition against Nankin. Shirts quiet. Silk unchanged. Exchange, 6s. 1/2. Freight higher.

CANTON, Jan. 31.—Shirts higher. Tea firm, but quiet. Exchange, 8s. 1/2. The French Contingent has been defeated at Chowing near Ningpo.

South America.

The Brazil mails have been received. There is nothing new as to the Anglo-Brazilian difficulty, which continued to be warmly canvassed, causing a depression of trade at Rio Janeiro.

The Indian invasion of the frontier of Buenos Ayres had resulted in considerable loss of property.

LATEST.

LONDON, March 7.—The event of the day has been the passage of the Princess Alexandra and the Prince of Wales through London. The Royal squadron left the Nore early this morning and arrived at Gravesend before noon. The welcome on landing there was most enthusiastic and brilliant. The party reached London at 1:30 and proceeded toward the "city" and the utmost excitement and enthusiasm never before equaled in England.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The English Funds were heavy and declining, owing principally to the very active demand for money, and partly to the anticipated early introduction of the Loan.

LIVERPOOL, March 7, a.m.—BRADSTRETS—Wheat, March, 4s. 10d.; April, 4s. 10d.; May, 4s. 10d.; June, 4s. 10d.; July, 4s. 10d.; August, 4s. 10d.; September, 4s. 10d.; October, 4s. 10d.; November, 4s. 10d.; December, 4s. 10d.

FRUITS.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Apples steady. Peaches, 3s. 1/2; Apricots, 3s. 1/2; Sugar heavy. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Beans quiet but steady. Spirit Turpe quiet inactive. Wheat quiet at 44/4 1/2. White Oats, small sizes at 42/4 1/2. Potatoes at 12/4 1/2. Potatoes at 12/4 1/2.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Barings' Circular reports, a large business in United States Stocks at higher prices, not sus-

tained however at the close, when the market was dull; U. S. Five 95; U. S. Six 93 1/2; Erie Shares 43 1/4; Illinois Central Shares 43 1/4 discount.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Evening.—Cotton.—The Cotton market is firmer, with an upward tendency, but there is no change in prices. The sales sum up 7,000 bales, of which 4,000 to the speculation and 3,000 to the export.

BRADSTRETS are quiet, and the tendency is downward. Provisions are dull, and tend downward. LONDON, March 7.—Evening.—The markets are all closed to-day, in consequence of a general holiday.

PARIS, March 7.—Bourse firmer. Renten 89 1/2. 50c. HAT MARKET.—March 5.—Gorron is heavier, and closed very dull, and prices tending downward. Sales of the week, 11,500 bales. New-Orleans tress ordinary, 200/4; do. 34 1/2. Stock in port, 50,000 bales.

Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

The Europa sailed from this port for Boston at 6 o'clock this p. m., and will be due at Boston about noon on Tuesday.

Arrival of the Mails of the Edinburgh and the Norwegian—Exciting Scene in the Prussian House of Deputies—Additional News from Poland—The Resignation of Cardinal Antonelli.

The mails of the Norwegian and the Edinburgh arrived here on Saturday. We receive by them four days later foreign files, in which we find some additional intelligence of interest.

GENERAL MIKROSLAWSKI.

From a Paris Correspondent of The London Star. It has been stated that Gen. Mikroslawski left Paris to join the insurgents. In reality he left it nearly eighteen months ago for the purpose of being free to act against Russia with the Polish exiles.

On account of his relations in 1860 with the Garibaldians he selected Italy for his temporary place of abode. And in consequence of the gallantry he displayed when serving under Garibaldi in Sicily, the national party in the northern towns, especially in Genoa, lent him every assistance in their power. He fixed his headquarters in the latter, and when there drilled a regiment of Polish youths, as well as corresponded with the Central Committee of Warsaw.

Mikroslawski is quite the man of action. His quickness of perception is quite phenomenal, and he is also a man of great energy. He is as great a snuffaker as the Duc de Vendôme, and not more remarkable for personal cleanliness.

When in Paris he was a frequent guest of Prince Napoleon, for whose talents he professed an admiration quite unfeigned, for he constantly reproached his Imperial Highness with his inordinate love of a good table and the inactive life he leads. Both used to laugh at each other's remarks.

"Prince, pourriez-vous m'expliquer pas mix mix mix?" the General would sometimes ask, when the personage thus interrogated had acted as he should not in the *salon* of the princess; and the prince not infrequently thought that he had in the same place reason to say, "General, tu es diablement grossier!" The apology one made was that he was "never brought up at all," but allowed to run at pleasure about the streets of Florence, and the cause of the demonstration was too much absorbed in dreaming of the past glories of his family to think of attending to the education of his children, and the Princess Catharine, his wife, only taught them the history of their German ancestors; while the General pleaded a soldier's life as an excuse for his camp manners.

A PICTURE OF WARSAW.

A letter from Warsaw gives the following account of the appearance of that city since the insurrection in Poland broke out.

"The cavalry occupy the squares, and the artillery is posted at the different outlets. The public gardens are closed and filled with soldiers. At 11 o'clock drums and trumpets are heard, and throughout the whole city there is nothing but the tramp of soldiers and the noise of horses—it is the hour for relieving guard. When that is over, the city again falls into its usual quiet. At three, as if by enchantment, Warsaw becomes animated for about an hour, and the crowds pass and repass before the batteries and the lines of troops. At 4 o'clock everything is again quiet, and the persons in the street gradually disappear. At six some lamps are lighted, and here and there a light may be seen at the windows. At nine all are extinguished, and Warsaw is dark and a desert. At ten the drums and trumpets sound the signal for all fires to be put out, and those persons who may happen to be out of doors hasten home, happy if they can escape the guard. Cavalry and infantry patrol the streets, and we see by one and another light that if a person is on foot, or on horse, or on a carriage, he is liable to be stopped, and one can dare go out to seek for assistance. If the sick die without medical help, that is their affair."

EXCITING SCENE IN THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies was recently the scene of an excitement as extraordinary as almost any which even revolutionary times have witnessed.

In the debate on the Polish Question, the Premier, von Bismarck, declared that the Liberal members in Prussia, in a manner that the President of the Chamber would not stand it any longer, and sternly rebuked the Minister. The Minister defied his authority, and a scene of extraordinary excitement prevailed.

The following account of it is from the Berlin correspondence of The London Star.

The Minister-President after taking a short survey of the proceedings on the Polish Question continued:

"The House demanded the discussion, and in the course of it German orators behaved in a manner previously unheard of. Deputy Waldeck compared the calling in of the reserves to the sale of Russian subjects to North America. Deputy Von Unruh hinted, amid your hearty applause, that if the measures of the Government for forming a Prussian army should arise, the means for the defense of the country would be refused to the King. Is not that as much as saying to foreign Powers: 'Come here; now's your time; the moment is favorable; Prussia is defenseless!'"

"Oh! oh!" I am rejoiced to see that you have at least one expression of indignation for such things to say here a little patriotic fire. [Uprior of contradiction from all sides of the House, and shouts of "Order! order!"]

The Vice-President Behrend (who occupied the place of the President to-day)—I beg first for silence. The Minister-President has declared that if he repeats this expression of indignation. Whether the Minister-President is pleased to express here his joy at what the House has done or thinks of doing, is his own affair; a call to order I do not regard as called for. [Applause.]

The Minister-President—The question how far a call to order can be justified when directed to the Ministry I will not now discuss; but should it be so, I am rejoiced to see that you have at least one expression of indignation for such things to say here a little patriotic fire. [Uprior of contradiction from all sides of the House, and shouts of "Order! order!"]

The Vice-President Behrend (who occupied the place of the President to-day)—I beg first for silence. The Minister-President has declared that if he repeats this expression of indignation. Whether the Minister-President is pleased to express here his joy at what the House has done or thinks of doing, is his own affair; a call to order I do not regard as called for. [Applause.]

The Minister-President—The question how far a call to order can be justified when directed to the Ministry I will not now discuss; but should it be so, I am rejoiced to see that you have at least one expression of indignation for such things to say here a little patriotic fire. [Uprior of contradiction from all sides of the House, and shouts of "Order! order!"]

The Vice-President Behrend (who occupied the place of the President to-day)—I beg first for silence. The Minister-President has declared that if he repeats this expression of indignation. Whether the Minister-President is pleased to express here his joy at what the House has done or thinks of doing, is his own affair; a call to order I do not regard as called for. [Applause.]

The Minister-President—The question how far a call to order can be justified when directed to the Ministry I will not now discuss; but should it be so, I am rejoiced to see that you have at least one expression of indignation for such things to say here a little patriotic fire. [Uprior of contradiction from all sides of the House, and shouts of "Order! order!"]

The Vice-President Behrend (who occupied the place of the President to-day)—I beg first for silence. The Minister-President has declared that if he repeats this expression of indignation. Whether the Minister-President is pleased to express here his joy at what the House has done or thinks of doing, is his own affair; a call to order I do not regard as called for. [Applause.]

The Minister-President—The question how far a call to order can be justified when directed to the Ministry I will not now discuss; but should it be so, I am rejoiced to see that you have at least one expression of indignation for such things to say here a little patriotic fire. [Uprior of contradiction from all sides of the House, and shouts of "Order! order!"]

The Vice-President Behrend (who occupied the place of the President to-day)—I beg first for silence. The Minister-President has declared that if he repeats this expression of indignation. Whether the Minister-President is pleased to express here his joy at what the House has done or thinks of doing, is his own affair; a call to order I do not regard as called for. [Applause.]

The Minister-President—The question how far a call to order can be justified when directed to the Ministry I will not now discuss; but should it be so, I am rejoiced to see that you have at least one expression of indignation for such things to say here a little patriotic fire. [Uprior of contradiction from all sides of the House, and shouts of "Order! order!"]

The Vice-President Behrend (who occupied the place of the President to-day)—I beg first for silence. The Minister-President has declared that if he repeats this expression of indignation. Whether the Minister-President is pleased to express here his joy at what the House has done or thinks of doing, is his own affair; a call to order I do not regard as called for. [Applause.]

The Minister-President—The question how far a call to order can be justified when directed to the Ministry I will not now discuss; but should it be so, I am rejoiced to see that you have at least one expression of indignation for such things to say here a little patriotic fire. [Uprior of contradiction from all sides of the House, and shouts of "Order! order!"]

The Vice-President Behrend (who occupied the place of the President to-day)—I beg first for silence. The Minister-President has declared that if he repeats this expression of indignation. Whether the Minister-President is pleased to express here his joy at what the House has done or thinks of doing, is his own affair; a call to order I do not regard as called for. [Applause.]

The Minister-President—The question how far a call to order can be justified when directed to the Ministry I will not now discuss; but should it be so, I am rejoiced to see that you have at least one expression of indignation for such things to say here a little patriotic fire. [Uprior of contradiction from all sides of the House, and shouts of "Order! order!"]

will prove this to him by adjourning the sitting, if he ventures again to return to the resolution about refusing the taxes, which has nothing whatever to do with the present subject of "Bravo!"

The Minister-President: I cannot prevent the President from adjourning the House. Having twice touched on the subject of refusing the taxes I hold it superfluous to return to it again. I therefore proceed. [The Minister-President, cries of "Adjourn! President!" bell?] The Minister, after the restoration of silence, then comes forward.

Deputy Twisten made a severe attack on the Minister-President, and said that it was a lamentable thing to have to confess that the attacks which were made abroad on the Government were well grounded. [The Minister-President, bell?] But we are unfortunately obliged to declare that the honor of the present Government is no longer the honor of the nation. [Storm of applause from all sides of the House.] Far better would it be if the Government would yield to the claims of the nation.

The Minister-President: I am not at home to the representations of foreign Powers. But the Government does what it likes with the revenue and everything.

We are in the midst of a military dictatorship, and have a government of aides-de-camp to the King in which the Ministers only gallop about and give the orders they are commanded to distribute. The indignation of Europe is transferred from Russia on to Prussia. Europe forgets the cruelties and violence which Russia is perpetrating on the insurgents, and remembers only that Prussia has made herself Russia's traitor and hanger-on.

The Minister-President, in reference to a statement of Twisten's, said he must take Lord Russell under his protection. The latter had said that he did not know the text of the convention; but this was a misstatement. Europe forgets the cruelties and violence which Russia is perpetrating on the insurgents, and remembers only that Prussia has made herself Russia's traitor and hanger-on.

The excitement produced by the Minister's speech is, I may add, tremendous. Berlin has never been so excited since 1848.

RESIGNATION OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI. ROME (via MARSEILLE), Feb. 23.—Cardinal Antonelli, on account of the arrest of the Chevalier Fauri, his *attaché*, has tendered his resignation to the Pope.

Monsieur de Mérode is stated to have undermined the influence of Cardinal Antonelli with the Pope, because the Cardinal had opposed what he styled Monsieur de Mérode's "folies." Several other Cardinals took the same view, lamenting also the want of caution displayed by his Holiness in asking the hospitality of the English Government, together with his general lack of reserve.

His Holiness has not come to any resolution upon the subject of the resignation of Cardinal Antonelli. The National Committee has organized collections for the assistance of such of their friends as are in confinement, and for the necessitous families of members of the revolutionary party.

The Chevalier Fauri, who had been arrested, has been found to be compromised politically with 40 others.

FROM HAVANA. The Revolution in San Domingo Suppressed. The steamship British Queen, Capt. Le Mesurier, from Havana March 14, and Nassau March 16, arrived at this port on Saturday.

The most interesting intelligence is that about the revolution in San Domingo, which, according to the organs of the Spanish Government in Cuba, has been completely suppressed. We condense from the Havana papers a brief account of the origin and progress of the revolution.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

The insurrection broke out on the 20th and 21st of February, in the towns of San Lorenzo de Guayubin, Las Matas, Dajabon, Sabanaeta, and Monte-Christi, all situated near the frontiers of Hayti, in the province of Santiago.

he well provided with arms, ammunition, &c., to defend themselves. Thus hours up a speak of civil war, the first results of the Copperhead doctrine preached throughout Ohio and Indiana.

A report of the deserters in two Ohio regiments, received by the Detective police in this city this week, foot up 512. If the same policy has to be pursued in their apprehension as is being followed in Noble County, it will need a small army in this State alone.

Remora continue to come in of the coming invasion of Kentucky. Its strength is placed at from 10,000 to 20,000. The Batteries generally adhering to 25,000. The latter turbulent class of citizens are not that it has already commenced; that as soon as it assumes a threatening aspect, Joe Johnston, et al., will make an overwhelming attack on Rosecrans, and endeavor to play the same game as Bragg played with Buell last year. If they have now already learned it, they will, when they attempt this, that there is a wide difference between Buell and Rosecrans.

The new ferryboat James Thompson, recently built to ply between Louisville and Jeffersonville, has been purchased by the Government for \$35,000 and brought to this city to be converted into a gunboat of the Monitor pattern.

The authorities are seizing all of the midding and small-sized steamboats and sending them to Yazoo Pass.

Provisions are being made by the military authorities according to the Rebels a Committee of Reception on their advent to the "dark and bloody ground."

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.

Mej.-Gen. Rousseau is in Kentucky making his arrangements for the mounting of ten infantry regiments, to be used *a la Morgan*. Siege guns are being mounted over the river. This is not supposed to be contrary, it having already been published.